

Alexandria Gazette & Daily Advertiser.

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VOL. XIX.]

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1818.

[No. 5334.]

American Citizen. His career of glory through life was unstained by crime; and his death was felt as a loss by every individual of that community, whose political existence was the fruit of his exertions.

THE FAREWELL ADDRESS of General Washington is the condensed result of long experienced, matured reflection and strong anxiety for the permanent prosperity of his country. His advice concerning the great importance of maintaining indissolubly the federal Union; the danger of indulging too much in party feelings; the necessity of supporting public credit at home;—of maintaining public faith in all our transactions with foreign nations;—of encouraging foreign intercourse free from foreign attachments;—are so many lessons of prudence which we should do well to bear in constant remembrance. Why therefore should not his legacy of wisdom and affection, be so published, as to admit of being constantly before our eyes? An ornament to our apartments, while it serves as a memento to guide our public feelings, and to manifest that the author lives in our memories?

To make it such, is the aim of the proposed Edition. The Publishers are determined that the Address shall be printed on paper of the same quality and size as the splendid edition of the Declaration of Independence now engraving, & shall in all respects be a companion worthy that great State paper.

As errors are known from various causes to find their way into the most important writings, the publishers feel it their duty, not only to satisfy themselves, but to satisfy the public, of the authenticity of the copy from which this splendid Edition of the Farewell Address shall be published.

Mr. GEORGE BRIDPORT will complete the Design; of which the following is an outline:—The introductory part of the Address, in highly finished ornamental penmanship, shall form the upper part;—the other parts of the plate, shall be appropriate ornaments;—in the centre below shall be engraved, from an historical design for this publication by Mr. Sully the Surrender of the British Army, at York-town, October 19, 1781.

The Address itself shall be printed with type of a peculiar and appropriate character, designed for this purpose by Mr. Fairman, and to be cut and cast by our best artists. No more of the type shall be cast than will be necessary to execute this Address; & when it shall be completed, the type and the matrices in which it was cast shall be utterly destroyed; so that no other work shall ever be executed by the same letter which shall have printed the "FAREWELL ADDRESS" of him who lived and died, first in War; first in Peace, and first in the hearts of his Countrymen.

The paper, of the first quality, 36 by 26 inches, will be made by Mr. Amies. The ink shall be carefully prepared, and of the best materials. The signature of General Washington from which it is proposed to execute a fac simile for this publication, is that which he affixed to the Constitution of the United States, when he signed it as President of the Convention in which it was framed; Thus associating and concentrating some of the greatest events in the life of this great man and in the history of his Country.

The ornamental writing will be designed and executed in the very best manner; the ornamental parts of the design and vignette, will be engraved by G. FAIRMAN; and the Typographical part executed by John Binn. They will take especial care of the execution of their several duties in this respect, and they will call to their aid, all that liberality, zeal and industry can command from the Sciences and Arts, so as to make the "Farewell Address" no mean specimen of the state of the Fine Arts in the United States.

As much progress has already been made in designing and procuring materials for this splendid edition of Gen. Washington's "Farewell Address," it is expected it will be ready for delivery, with the Splendid Edition of the Declaration of Independence, in the month of December next. That the public may have a more perfect view of the design and style of execution, than can be given in a proposal of this Tribute to the memory of him who was "a Conqueror for the Freedom of his Country! A Legislator for its Security! A Magistrate for its Happiness!" it is not intended to solicit any Subscriptions until the Ornamental parts of the plate shall be executed. It will then be submitted for public inspection and public patronage, at five dollars a Copy, payable on the delivery of the Engraving. Philadelphia, July 31.

Old Rye Whiskey, &c.

LINDSAY & HILL have just received of Baltimore, per schr. Luminary, 5 hhd's old rye whiskey, of a superior quality, or quality.

And from New-York, 7 pipes country gin, equal to Pierpoint's so celebrated.

IN STORE, Jamaica, Antigua and N. E. Rum, in hhd's and barrels. Claret wine, in casks, said to be superior to any ever imported into the district. Common whiskey, in barrels. Java, South America, and West India green and white coffee, in bags and bbls. Imperial & Y. Hyson Teas, in chests, half chests and 10 catty boxes. Nett and gross Shad and Herrings. 10 seroons Spanish tobacco. Flour, selected for family use. August 29.

Mechanics' Bank of Alex^a.

September 1, 1818. The stockholders of this institution are hereby notified, that a dividend of 34 per cent is this day declared for the last half year, on the Capital Stock paid in, payable to them or their legal representatives, on Friday the 11th inst. By order of the Board. P. H. MINOR, Cash'r.

September 1. This day is published, AND for sale at the bookstore of JAMES KENNEDY & SON, The Controversy between M. B. & Quaro, which appeared in the Alexandria newspapers in the year 1817, on some points of ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

To which is added AN APPENDIX, containing a brief notice of Luther's Indulgences—of the Inquisition—and of the Order of the Jesuits. BY A PROTESTANT. Price in boards one dollar. Sept 3.

Books and Stationery. ROBERT GRAY has just received for sale on commission, an invoice of Books and Stationery, among which are the following articles, viz: Sir Robert Wilson's sketch of the military and political power of Russia. Phillips's speeches; Shey's bookkeeping; Say's catechism of political economy. Manners & customs; Accidents of life; Gibbon's natural theology. Adams's history of all religions. Bennett's letters; history of the late war. Volney's Ruins; Brownie of Bodsbeck. The Sisters; Pope's Essay on Man. Tales of my Landlord; Taylor's Inquiry. Travels at home; Domestic Medicine. Debates of the Virginia Convention, on the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Wright's Life of Christ and his apostles. Bonnet boards by the gross, dozen or single; superfine vellum cap writing paper. August 29.

New Grocery Store.

THE subscriber having commenced the Grocery business in the house of Mr. E. Lloyd, formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Dunlap, on Cameron street, between Fairfax and Royal streets, has particularly selected for family use a general assortment of the best wines, liquors, cordials and groceries, which will be sold low for cash.

ALSO, Twenty-four boxes Sicily lemons, in prime order, from New-York; and a fine assortment of handsome paper-hanging, recently imported from Marseilles, which will be sold very low by sets and by the yard. VINCENT MASOLETTI. August 18.

50 Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED on Saturday morning, the 15th inst. negro George, or George Griffin, the property of Miss M'Call, by trade a hatter, and understands some part of the blacksmith's business; he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, stout made, very black complexion, large eyes and mouth, with thick lips. He is a very artful fellow and has been in the habit of obtaining himself as a free man, and will no doubt attempt to pass as such, and probably get work—has a down look when spoken to.—His clothes not recollected, having various suits.

A reward of 10 dollars will be given if taken in the town or county, 20 in the county of Washington or Fairfax, or the above reward if taken 50 miles from town, with all reasonable charges if brought home. Masters of vessels are cautioned against harboring or carrying off said runaway, as they will be dealt with according to law. JAMES SANDERSON. August 17.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of 80 acres of land, on the Colchester road, five miles from Alexandria, adjoining the lands of Haywood Foote and Dennis Johnston. The greater part of this tract is fine meadow land, abundantly supplied with water. Also one other tract of 261 acres, on the Ravensworth road, about 6 miles from Alexandria, and one mile from the first mentioned tract, adjoining land of Thos. Janney and Mr. M'Pherson; the greater part of this tract is in wood, the soil good and highly susceptible of improvement from the use of plaster. If these lands are not sold before the first of January next, they will then be for rent.

CHARLES SIMMS. June 18.

Notice.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the late concern of N. & R. Blacklock, are hereby requested to bring them to the subscriber for adjustment without delay, as the affairs of that firm must be settled within a limited time; and those indebted will please discharge their accounts as soon as possible, to ROBERT S. BLACKLOCK, Who continues the

Grocery Business.

at the same stand, in King-street, and invites the friends of the late firm to call on him for supplies as usual. September 7.

Stationary.

JUST received and for sale by the subscribers, the following articles of very superior quality:—Black lead pencils. Quills. Penknives. Pocket-books. Mathematical instruments. Copy and cyphering books, record books, and other blank books of every description; with every article in the stationary line.—Orders for blank books executed with elegance and dispatch. JAMES KENNEDY & SON. July 21.

Exchange & Broker's Office.

Georgetown, District of Columbia. ROMULUS RIGGS. AT his office, next door below Crawford's tavern, Bridge-st. Georgetown, will exchange all kinds of Bank Notes on the most reasonable terms.—All persons who may have notes on the banks of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, would do well to call on him, as he is largely in the purchase of that kind of money and will take it on the most reasonable terms.—Persons travelling to the Western Country may at all times get the Bank Notes of the Western Banks at a fair discount, by calling at his Office. For the information of all persons throughout the U. States, R. Riggs makes it known, that all of the Banks of the District of Columbia pay their notes on demand in specie; and it would be much to the advantage of the merchants, and trading to the South and west, to encourage the circulation of the Notes of the Banks of Georgetown, Washington and Alexandria, as it will at all times answer for remittances to the large concerns.

Persons emigrating or travelling to the westward should be very particular and take the Notes of the Banks of the District of Columbia, as they will find them the most current, there being no counterfeit on the District Banks. The Merchants' Bank of Alexandria has long since failed.—all persons should be on their guard; as they will be imposed on. August 18.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber about the 4th of August, Negro Woman LOUIZA—she is 25 years old, about 5 feet five inches high, and stout; has some of her front teeth out, and is apt to laugh when spoken to; she has a sister Marinda and a mother living in Georgetown, one above Semmes's tavern, and the other on Herring Hill, where she has been harbored for two weeks, and left there to come home, but has not done so. I expect she can be found in Georgetown, or Alexandria, where she has many acquaintances. I will give the above reward if brought home, or lodged in jail so that I get her again. ROBERT HARPER. Prince George's co. Maryland, September 8.

ACADEMY.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs the inhabitants of Alexandria, that he will open an English, Mercantile, and Mathematical Academy at Mr. Ridd's, Prince-street, a few doors west of the Farmers' Bank, where youth shall be instructed with care and expedition in the following sciences, in order to qualify them for the different departments in trade and business, viz. In the Mercantile, Naval, and Military line.—Reading; writing; arithmetic; English grammar; book-keeping; geometry, both plane and solid; mensuration of surfaces and solids; trigonometry; both plane and spherical; surveying; gauging; navigation; dialling; use of the globes, maps, and geography; algebra; conic-sections; mechanics; gunnery; fortification; fluxions; astronomy; &c. &c. Applications to be made to Mr. Guy Atkinson, Mr. Wm. Dunlap, or at the academy, where the terms will be made known. The Academy will open on the 17th inst. Prof. Math. & Nat. Philosophy. Arithmetic in so compendious a manner, (by lecture) that one figure does the office of ten in the common way; and of course, in ten times the time the student can acquire a regular knowledge of this excellent art. Book-keeping (by single and double entry) in all its varieties, with general lectures on Domestic, Factorage, and Company Accounts; Accounts of Exchange; Negotiation of bills; covering of cargoes, &c. with calculations, shewing at one view the state of the trader, merchant, factor, and grocer's affairs. These being more closely connected with business than any of the above, occasioned the subscriber to point them out to the public. He also invites the learned to visit the academy at their convenience, and judge for themselves. On the first of October he will open an Evening School, for the accommodation of those whose employments prevent from attending during the day. J. C. September 12.

S. & D. Reed.

HAVE just received a fresh supply of SHOES and HATS, consisting of the following kinds: 1000 pair women's leather pumps. 400 do do thick soles. 300 misses' do do. 500 ladies' morocco slippers. 200 do do with heels. 500 do low priced morocco slippers. 500 children's morocco and leather shoes. 500 men's & boys' bound leather shoes. 400 men's low priced for hats. 400 do and boys' wool do. 100 boys' white do. 10 boxes lemons. All of the above articles are offered for sale at low prices for cash, and at the usual credit to punctual customers.—Country Merchants can be supplied at Northern Prices. August 28.

Baltimore Hospital.

24th August, 1818. THE board of visitors have much pleasure in announcing to the public, that within the last eighteen months, a large and elegant addition has been made to this valuable institution, in the erection of the East wing of the building. This wing is 152 feet in length and 36 in width, with an extensive Southern projection at its extreme East end. It contains between 30 and 40 apartments, admirably calculated for the accommodation of every class of patients. Of this number are several large and airy wards, intended particularly for the reception of seamen, and well adapted to their various diseases. These different rooms and wards will be warmed by open fires, and by heated air thrown into them, from furnaces constructed on a safe and improved plan. Arrangements will also soon be made, for lighting the apartments in the entire building, with gas.

The unwearied exertions of Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth, the attending Physicians of the Hospital, in their attention to the construction of the building, and their care of the sick, have given a character to this Institution, which is now inferior to none in the United States. In the short space of six years, a most noble establishment has been erected.—A thing without parallel in this country.—It is well known, that above half a century has been consumed, in bringing the Hospitals of New-York and Philadelphia to their present size, and it is admitted by many gentlemen, who have visited these Institutions, that the Hospital here, is by far the most extensive, the whole building being now 360 feet in length.

The daily increase of the sick in the Hospital, renders it absolutely necessary that the new wing should be furnished; and every exertion is now making, to have it completed, before the cold weather shall set in.

The visitors at their late meeting, examined the Institution with much care—the apartments of the sick in the private infirmary—those in the lunatic asylum—and the wards of the sick and disabled seamen in the Marine Hospital—and they assert with confidence, that the sick and afflicted of every description are well accommodated and carefully attended. They have seen at their different meetings, the private patient comfortable; the wretched marine humanely taken care of; and the sailor, disabled by age, wounds and sickness, well provided with suitable medical assistance, and with every other comfort which his condition may require. Indeed the agreeable situation in which this very useful class of men are placed, does much credit, as well to the Director of the Marine Hospital, as to the attending Physicians, to whose immediate care they are entrusted. Every praise too, which the visitors can bestow, is due to Mr. & Mrs. Gatchel, the Stewart and Matron of the Hospital, for the neat and clean manner in which the House is uniformly kept, and for their care and attention to the administration of the internal economy of the establishment.

Before they conclude this account of the Hospital, the visitors would invite the attention of their fellow citizens throughout the United States, to the Anatomical Cabinet of *Wax Preparations, by Chiappi*, which certainly far surpasses any thing of the kind ever exhibited in this country; and will afford to those whose curiosity may lead them to see how "fearfully and wonderfully they are made," but more especially to the medical student, a fund of useful information.

The Hospital is under the care of the following medical gentlemen: Attending Doctors *Colin Mackenzie* & *James Smyth*. Consulting Physicians, *Dr. Horatio Gates Jamison*, *Atten's Surg.* Doctors *George Brown*, *John Coulter*, *John Campbell White*, *Solomon Kirkhead*, *John Cromwell*, *Peter Chastard*, *Ashton Alexander*, *John Owen*, *William Donaldson*. Consulting Physn. By order of the Board of Visitors.

August 27. JOHN HILLEN, Sec'y.

The Maryland Gazette and Republican, at Annapolis, the Political Examiner, at Fredericktown; the Torch Light, at Cumberland; the Alleghany Freeman, at Hagerstown; the Star and Gazette, at Easton; the National Intelligencer and Gazette, at Washington City; the Alexandria Herald and Gazette, at the Richmond Inquirer and Compiler; the Ledger and Beacon, at Norfolk; Petersburg Intelligencer; Raleigh Minerva; Charleston City Gazette; Augusta Chronicle; and Savannah Republican, will please publish the above once a week for eight weeks, and forward their accounts to the office of the Baltimore American for collection, positively on or before the first day of March next.

Advertisement.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber's service, on Saturday night the 15th inst. Negro woman TREACE or TRECACY—she is five feet two or three inches high, about 30 years of age, of a very dark complexion, and when particularly examined is very apt to confound herself.—It is deemed unnecessary to mention her clothing, as she has all of them with her, and being extremely artful, she no doubt will change them and endeavor to pass for a free woman. She is well acquainted in Charles county, Prince George's, Alexandria and the City, as about 5 years ago she made her escape, and was 7 months about the Lower Ferry, leading to Alexandria, and from thence to Washington City, where she acquired an extensive acquaintance among the Negroes belonging to John Brent, esq.; and the greater part of said Negroes belong now to William and Robert Brent, esqrs. and Mr. Dudley Digges. Negro Treace has a scar on the back part of her neck, occasioned by a scorpion put for the benefit of her eyes, which are very weak at this time. I will give 10 dollars if taken in the county and secured in jail, or if out of the county and secured as aforesaid, so that I get her again, 25 dollars, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home. All persons are forewarned harboring or employing said Negro at their peril, as the law will be rigorously put in force against any offender. THOMAS BURGESS. Charles co. Maryland, near Port-Tobacco, Aug. 24.

Robert Gray.

Next door west of the corner of King & Royal Streets. HAS just received on consignment, the following BOOKS and STATIONARY ARTICLES, viz: Volney's Ruins; Thaddeus of Warsaw; Olney Hymns; Faneway's Letters; Murray's Reader, Grammar, Exercises and Key; Triumphs of Temper; New-York Reader, No. 1, 2, & 3; Episcopal prayer books; Travels at Home; Cases of Conscience; Chalmers's Discourses; Accidents of Human Life; Placide, a Spanish Tale; Manners, a novel; Balance of Comfort; Letters from the Cape of Good Hope; Bonaparte's Letter to Lord Liverpool; Corne's Remate; Scripture Biography; Beauties of Robertson; Harrington and Ormoud; Memoirs of Moreau; Bernadotte; Rachael Baker.

Youth's Cabinet; Murray's Grammar, Abridged; Murray's, Web-ter's Comly's, and N York Spelling Books; New-York Preceptor and Primer; Allison's Sermons, 2 volumes; Tales of Fancy; Poetical Chronology; Clavis Ciceronis; Tacitus; Ains of Palestine; Hubert and Ellen Valentine's Eve; Readings on Poetry; Lord of the Isles; Sancho, or The Proverbialist; Cowper's Poems; Comic Dramas; Paris Revisited; French War in Spain; Poet's Pilgrimage; Masonic Minstrel; Simpson's Comic Sections; Willish's Lectures; Rambach's Meditations; Sidney on Government; Warren's America; Military Tutor; Family Prayers; American Star; Sanford and Merton; Scott's Lessons; Looking-Glass for the Mind; Pocket and school Bibles & Testaments; Jess's Surveying; Johnson's Dictionary, large and small; Child's Monitor; American Nepos; History of England; Addison's Works, 6 vols. boards; Federalist; Clark's Magazine; Columbian Letter Writer; Introduction to Reading; Episcopal hymns, &c. &c.

Stationary: Plain and fancy letter, superfine and common cap writing and large brown wrapping paper; hand box and bonnet boards; playing cards; ink powder, red and black; black morocco pocket books; wedgewood cork and paper inholders; lead and slate pencils; superfine English and American drawing paper; Reeves's colors in boxes; German and octave flutes; fifes and clarionets; black sand and sand boxes; wafers; quills; blank checks on the Mechanics' and Farmers' banks; bills of lading; seamen's articles; manifests and powers of attorney; bank books, copy and cyphering books, plain and ruled ledgers journals day books invoices, letter & common account books in full and half binding. Orders for any description of above books executed at a short notice; and warranted for neatness, strength and durability, equal to any in the district. June 27.

Carpenter.

ON hand at the auction store corner of Prince and Water streets, Holland Road Carpets, (justly celebrated for their durability)—of different widths and qualities, which may be seen and purchased at any time. June 18. F. G. MARSTELLER.

Robert Gray.

RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and former customers, that he has recommenced the

Bookbinding and Stationary Business.

next door to the corner of King and Royal streets, and is prepared to execute any orders in the Bookbinding business with which he may be honored—he is also supplied on commission, with a small assortment of Stationary comprised of articles most in demand, and particularly invites the attention of juvenile customers to articles used in schools, such as Cyphering and Copy books, &c. which are made of the best materials that can be procured and at the usual prices—orders from Banks or public offices for any kind of blank account books, can be executed in a style of strength and elegance equal to any in the United States. May 27.

French Creek Boarding School.

The following is published for the information of Parents: HAVING long believed that a School on a plan different from most others in many respects, would be beneficial to society, and apprehending that with all its cares, and the responsibility inseparable from such a concern, I could more cheerfully devote my time to the education of children than to any other business, I have concluded to establish a BOARDING SCHOOL for GIRLS.—With this view I have purchased the FRENCH CREEK FARM, four miles east of the yellow springs, on the Nerriatown and Philadelphia road, situated in Pikeland and Vincent townships, Chester county, twenty-seven miles from Philadelphia, combining many conveniences for the support of such an institution; and having let the farm, etc. in a way calculated to supply the family with provisions, I propose to devote my attention, with the aid of suitable assistants, to the education of the children who may be placed under my care.

In selecting the pupils, it is not proposed to be governed entirely by their ages, nor to require that they shall all be members of the religious society of Friends; but as the school rules will be very few in number and very simple, it is my wish that none may be sent contrary to their own inclination, nor any one who would not be likely to be good examples to the other scholars, and treat them with kindness and affection. The price for board and tuition will be two hundred Dollars per annum, one quarter always to be paid in advance—no restrictions respecting the kind of clothing are intended, nor respecting the frequency of the changes that parents may require; the washing will be charged at the ordinary price per dozen—children may be admitted for one quarter only, and such as are entered for a longer period, may nevertheless be removed at the expiration of any quarter.—The communication with Philadelphia will be frequent and easy by stage, and a house of entertainment kept by the farmer for the accommodation of persons having business at the school. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and the use of Maps and globes, will be taught, together with such other branches as the progress of the children and experience may render expedient. The school to open the first of the 5th month next. For further information apply to Edward Stabler, Alexandria, or to EMMOR KIMBER, 2d mo. 21.

District of Columbia, to wit: Alexandria county, April term, 1818. IN CHANCERY. The Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria—Complainant, versus Thomas W. Peyton and Wm. H. Dundas—Defendants.

THE defendant, Thomas W. Peyton, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the statute and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said Thomas W. Peyton is not an inhabitant of this district.—On motion of the said complainant, by their counsel, it is ordered, That the said defendant Thomas W. Peyton do appear here on the 1st day of the next court, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Wm. H. Dundas, does not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Thomas W. Peyton, until the further order or decree of this court;—and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the courthouse of said county. Test. G. BENEALE, C. C.

Flour inspected in the town of Alexandria, for one year, commencing on the 12th day of September 1817, and ending on the 11th day of September 1818, inclusive.

Quarter ending 11th December 1817:

40,190 barrels of flour
3,705 half barrels do.
3 barrels rye flour

Quarter ending 11th March 1818:

48,415 barrels of flour
2,495 half barrels do.
360 barrels indian meal
41 barrels rye flour

Quarter ending 11th June 1818:

44,598 barrels of flour
3,270 half barrels do.
430 barrels indian meal
581 barrels rye flour
20 half barrels do.

Quarter ending 11th September 1818:

20,508 barrels of flour
1,011 half barrels do.
250 barrels indian meal
119 barrels rye flour

The total amount of which is,
151,511 barrels of flour
10,471 half barrels do.
990 barrels indian meal
744 barrels rye flour
20 half barrels do.

AMOS ALEXANDER, Flour Inspector.

The sloop Hannah, captain Alley, from a whaling voyage, with 170 barrels of oil, arrived at Nanuet on Saturday 5th inst. She was taken by an English cruiser, all the crew, except the captain, his two mates and a boy, taken out, and two prize-masters and five seamen put on board, and ordered for Newfoundland. Two days afterwards, while all the Englishmen, except one of the prize masters, were below, at dinner, captain A. and one of his men having provided themselves with a knife and a spade, came upon the quarter deck, and threatening the prize master, who was at the helm reading, with instant death in case he made the least noise or opposition, compelled him to surrender without resistance—the others were then ordered up from below, one by one, and tied. Captain Alley afterwards gave them an old boat, and sent them ashore at Nova Scotia. He has taken one whale since he re-took his vessel.

[New-York Gazette.]

Since the restoration of Eastport to the United States by Great Britain, a newspaper has been established there, called the Eastport Centinel and Passamaquoddy Advertiser. It is printed once a week, on a demy sheet, and judging from the advertisements and shipping list which appear in the first number, it must be a place where considerable mercantile business is transacted.

[N. York Evening Post.]

EAST FLORIDA.
We have reason to believe that a cession of East Florida to the United States will shortly take place. We know that instead of our troops, now stationed at Pensacola, being withdrawn, another regiment will soon be stationed there.

Mr. Joel Childers, of Tennessee, who was some time since robbed of 3,000 dollars in Philadelphia bank notes, has had his money replaced by depositing the numbers, &c. of the notes in the bank that issued them. We mention this as a singular act of accommodation by a bank.

DEBATE.
In the House of Representatives, on Internal Improvement—March 12, 1818.
MR. MERCER'S SPEECH—CONTINUED.

I have forborne to trace the importance of this power to the successful employment of the public force during periods of foreign war, and of domestic disturbance or insurrection. I could add nothing to the force of the able argument of the member from South Carolina, (Mr. Lowndes) on that branch of our enquiry, and, indeed, much, if not all, of what I have said, on the other, the committee may think, with great reason, that he superseded the necessity of my adding to the comprehensive and clear view which he presented of the whole topic of debate.

I do not, however, claim for the general government the power of constructing roads for commercial purposes, although I readily acknowledge the ingenuity and force of the argument of the gentleman from South Carolina, in support of that authority. And it must be apparent to the committee, that we differ about the weight of an argument, rather than the existence of a constitutional power; when, having established the authority to construct roads for the transmission of intelligence, we question if the same power may be exercised for a less general purpose.

It is to bring the authority to construct canals within the pale of the constitution, that it seems to me, at all important, to contend for any other power, than that of constructing post roads. If we add, to these, military roads, every beneficial effect will be attained, which the friends of the resolutions desire to accomplish. The power to construct military roads must be admitted to rest on stronger reasons than those which apply to the establishment of a similar power for any other purpose; nor can it be questioned, but that all the arguments which sustain the former authority,

support, with augmented force, the constitutional right to make the other species of high-way, the military canal.

But, when we consider that all those important ends are involved in the exercise of one federal power, the expediency, if not the necessity, of vesting that power in a government, whose jurisdiction pervades the whole territory of the United States, must be yet more apparent.

Whatever tends greatly to facilitate the speedy collection of the resources of the union, and their efficient application to the defence of its individual members, must be comprehended, not only among the general means of providing for the common defence, but within each of the specially enumerated powers of Congress—"to declare war;" "to raise and support armies;" "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, to suppress insurrections, and to repel invasions."

The several states may be expected to make such roads and canals as tend to promote their individual security and welfare; but it is not their duty, nor have they the resources necessary to provide all, that the safety and prosperity of the union may require. If they apply their own revenue to these objects, it must be drawn from the most oppressive and odious species of taxation. They will tax themselves for their own benefit alone, and leave the United States to employ a surplus treasure, arising from a fruitful source of revenue, to which the constitution forbids them to resort, to provide for the common defence and general welfare. It is neither just nor reasonable, after transferring to the general government the purse, as well as the sword of the nation, to charge the respective states with the most expensive part of the common obligations which they impose.

But the want of adequate funds is not the sole, nor the chief impediment to the exercise of this power by the separate states. The concurrent assent of their respective legislatures, with that of Congress, to every work requiring the co-operation of two or more states, would also be required.

It would not be difficult to trace, on the general map of the United States, many roads and canals, to provide for the cost of which, a prospect of some remuneration in their tolls would be necessary; while the use, and consequently the profit of them, would depend on the contemporaneous execution of a similar work in the territory of one or more states, having scarcely any interest in the common enterprise; to say nothing of those commercial jealousies, those local or political prejudices, which often obscure and mislead the judgment of nations, as well as individuals, in relation to the objects of their real interest.

What peculiar advantage, let me ask, without questioning the wisdom or public spirit of New-Jersey, could she propose to herself, from that contemplated canal between the Raritan and the Delaware, which constitutes an essential link in the connection of our inland navigation? For commercial purposes, she could have none; which would be sensibly felt, beyond the country along the margin of the canal, since each of those rivers has already an extensive market open to its exports. How far the competition of those two great commercial rivals, New-York and Philadelphia, would impede a connection of those rivers, cannot be predicted; for who can prescribe bounds to mercantile jealousy, the fruitful source of national animosities? Experience has ascertained the difficulty of combining the wealth of the principal markets of the Chesapeake, in a similar enterprise, of equal consequence to the union and to the particular state which was to be the theatre of its operations, of trivial importance to the smallest state of the union with resources wholly incommensurate to such an undertaking.

The Delaware canal was begun many years ago; and its completion has been so long retarded for want of funds, that the interest lost, upon it, exceeds the capital expended.

The commencement of the only public work of considerable magnitude which owes its existence to the resources of the union, was long delayed for the assent of one of the states, through which it passes. Local jealousies have opposed other obstacles to its final success, which have permanently impaired its utility, and are likely to endanger its preservation. Maryland is refused to authorize a toll for the repairs of the Cumberland road, (which Pennsylvania would have cheerfully conceded) in order that Baltimore may more advantageously contend with Philadelphia, for the western trade across the Alleghany; and two little towns in Pennsylvania have had the pernicious influence to bend from its direct course, so as to suit their own narrow interests, this important channel of intercourse between the eastern and western states. How many interests must be united before a direct, secure, and speedy transportation of the mail can be provided between Washington and New-Orleans? And, when we separately regard the considerable benefit which the states, whose territories lie between those cities, would expect to derive from a road connecting them; the magnitude of the sum that it would cost; and the rival objects which would contend for its application, is it not evident, that this, or any similar enterprise, is unattainable, but by the resources of the union and the will of Congress?

Yet, had the ever memorable 8th of January proved a day of mourning, instead of victory, how important should we all have deemed any measure which could bring this remote, but interesting point of defence nearer to the seat of government, the presumed centre of its operations! If there be a power peculiarly federal in the end which it proposes, and the means required for its attainment, I repeat, that it is the very power for which we are contending. With what propriety, therefore, do our adversaries charge us with attempting to subvert the balance of the constitution, the established boundary of state and federal authority?

The honorable member in my eye, (Mr. H. Nelson) sounds the alarm, and writes his friends to the last battle for state rights. He proclaims the sovereignty of the states to be in danger of invasion; nay, more, of actual subversion.

Mr. Chairman, we have approached, in the course of this debate, an interesting question; which, if ever involved in the ordinary struggles of party, is degraded

from its proper station in the science of American politics; the question, whether in the future progress or declension of our political institutions, the liberty which they were designed to perpetuate, has more to dread from a dissolution of the union, than a consolidation of the states? An enquiry suggested, indeed, by every construction of the federal constitution; which requires the limits to be defined of federal and of state authority. And it may be fairly presumed, that the decision of all doubtful cases, will more or less depend upon the peculiar bias, that every mind, which has passed through this enquiry, may have unconsciously taken.

For myself, I candidly acknowledge, because I sensibly feel, the influence of the opinions, as well as the arguments of those venerable sages and patriots of the revolution, whose names I was early taught to revere;—who made the constitution which we are about to expound, and had learnt the course of which, it was intended to guard. I beg leave to present to the committee some of those opinions; and, in doing so, to employ the language of Publius, than which, no man has any thing better, and I, nothing comparable, to offer.

"We have seen, (says Mr. Madison) in all the examples of ancient and modern confederacies, the strongest tendency continually displaying itself, in the members, to despoil the general government of its authorities; with a very ineffectual capacity in the latter to defend itself against their encroachments." (Mr. Mercer then read several passages from the 45th and 46th numbers of Publius, and proceeded) Transporting ourselves back, over the last 30 years, to the period when Publius wrote, we may well enquire whether the remarks which he passed, or those which were to come? Whether they are to be regarded as history, or prophecy? Nor ought we to wonder, that, in both respects, their truth is indisputable; since no author could better write the history, than one who was a spectator of the events which he describes; and the nearest approximation to prophecy, which uninspired reason can make, will be found in a deduction of the future, from the past.

We realized, in the war which has recently terminated, and which, while it lasted, scarcely penetrated our frontier, a great part of the debility of the confederation; and, what is remarkable, from the same source; the power of the individual states, and the defective sanction of the laws of the union. An act of Congress authorised the President to call out a detachment of militia, previously organized, in certain cases, foreseen by the constitution; and, "for that purpose, to issue his orders to any officer or officers of the militia, that he might think proper." I quote, I believe, the very terms of the act. He does issue his orders; but to the governors of the respective states. And what was the result? That the executives of those states, who had been the zealous friends of the war, obeyed the call of the President very promptly, and those who had been decidedly hostile to it, yielded no obedience whatever.

It is not necessary, but yet not altogether impertinent, to remark, that those, who disobeyed, remained quiet spectators of the common war; while, I speak for one state at least, the claims, for the extra expense of marching the detachments of militia to the place of rendezvous, made by the executive magistrate who had executed the order of the President, were rejected by the latter, on the ground that the states were bound, at their own expense, to render their detachments at the place of general rendezvous.

Although the defect may have been in the administration, rather than in the powers of the general government, as it evidently sprung from extending its authority to the states, rather than the citizen; to the chief of a department of a state government, rather than to an officer of the militia, who could have been subjected to trial, and punished for disobedience; yet it effectually tests the genius of our political institutions; and illustrates the danger of resting the successful exertion of a federal power, on the voluntary co-operation of the state authorities. If, forewarned, as did the history of the confederation, of the debility which threatened a government over distinct and powerful sovereignties. It furnishes an instructive caution against the submission of the important power which we are about to exercise, to any other control than the will of congress; or to regard it, in any other light, than its true constitutional character; as a complete and sovereign authority.

The spirit of disobedience broke out, in the late war, in a frontier state, on the outskirts of the union. Let us imagine that, in some future national calamity, some foreign or civil war, the states nearest to the centre of our system, New-York or Virginia, for example; it is obvious, that I mean no reproach to any particular section of our country; I am looking at human nature, liable, every where, to delusion and error. I say, suppose a disaffection to a war, declared by ourselves on our enemy, should lead either of those central states, or Pennsylvania, as powerful, and as likely, as either of them, to imitate the recent example of Massachusetts, to throw every possible, and concealing all that our opponents ask, every constitutional obstruction in the path of the general government—to put down the ferries and tear down the bridges across the Hudson, the Delaware and the Potomac; to break up the roads which lead over them, for they are all state property, unalienable by state, and uncontrollable by federal authority; could you punish, in your courts, a citizen of New-York, Pennsylvania, or Virginia, who was engaged in a lawful act of obedience to the orders of his local government? What then becomes of your mail, of your army, of your union? The champions for state rights, who consider every authority wrested from the general government, as a new barrier to its defence, would find necessity, that ancient mother of bad, as well as good inventions, set to work, with less tranquil and patient regard for constitutional scruples, than we are now at liberty to indulge, to discover some sovereign remedy for such intolerable evils.

Little, sir, as this government is to be dreaded, while restrained within its constitutional limits, it is too strong to be pro-

posed, or required to transcend them, without danger to the liberty which it was intended to preserve. No tract of tyranny is more beaten, than that of power over the boundaries of a constitution which it dare not respect.

Let the states allow to the federal government every necessary authority. In the language of the author I have last quoted, "The federal and state governments are in fact but different agents and trustees of the people, instituted with different powers, and designed for different purposes. The adversaries of the constitution," and we may apply the following language to ours, in answer to the celebrated argument of the same author, "seem to have lost sight of the people, in their reasoning on this subject; and to have viewed these different establishments, not only as mutual rivals, and enemies, but as uncontrolled by any common superior, in their efforts to usurp the authority of each other." "These gentlemen," says Mr. Madison, "must be reminded of their error; they must be told that the ultimate authority, wherever the derivative may be found, resides in the people alone; and that it will not depend, merely on the comparative ambition of address of the different governments, whether either, or which of them will be able to enlarge its sphere of jurisdiction, at the expense of the other. Truth, no less than decency, requires that the event in every case, should be supposed to depend on the sentiments and sanction of their common constituents."

It is the right, and moreover the duty of the people, by the exercise of their elective franchise, to restrict each government to its proper sphere of operation; it will never be their duty, however, to paralyze the energy of the federal government, by rendering it absolutely dependent, for the exercise of a necessary power, on the wisdom, moderation, or fidelity of a single state, whose duty will prompt it to look to its own interest, and whose interest will sometimes lead it to disregard the general welfare.

The people of America, contrary to the predictions of my colleague (Mr. H. Nelson) will have the prudence to guard a power delegated by themselves, from being defeated of its object, by an inconsiderable part of their own number. Sir, in the recent history of our union, one prominent feature cannot have escaped observation; that the extraordinary support which the states sometimes afford to the federal government, is not so beneficial, as the opposition, which they sometimes wage, is pernicious. Were there room to doubt this fact, its reason would be found to establish its truth. The general government was made to subsist, by means of this constitutional authority—it was designed, to rate not upon the states, but on the people—the zeal of the state governments may inspire its councils with temerity, and precipitate them into indiscreet action. Their separate advice is that of a monitor, who sees but a small part of the ground, over which you are to travel, and who is not immediately answerable for the success of your journey. His zeal is unrestrained by the wisdom which knowledge imparts, or the prudence which responsibility creates. Virginia announced sometime before the last war was declared, that it was dishonorable for the United States to remain any longer at peace—she, in fact, declared the war, before the general government deemed expedient to do so. It was moved, I recollect, to amend the declaration, by providing that the war should not be begun until adequate "preparation" had been made for its active, vigorous, and efficient prosecution. The amendment was scouted out of the house of delegates, by an overwhelming majority, the mover of it voting with that majority, a few moments afterwards, for the naked and unqualified declaration. This was in the depth of winter. War was not proclaimed at Washington, until the following summer. Whether sufficient preparation had been then made for its active, vigorous, and successful prosecution, those who had to conduct its operations will best remember.

We have seen the character and consequences of the support yielded by a state to the general government. My colleague has already gloried in the success of her opposition—in the resolution, which she effected in 1798, by which he and his friends were brought into power. The honorable speaker gave to us the same historical fact, except that he admitted the state which he represents to be a part of the glory of producing it. Let it be conceded, if other gentlemen are willing, to have been the effect of one, or of both those states. It was effected by resolutions and arguments. What dissolved the embargo? Neither resolutions nor arguments: State rights—state laws—resistance. What paralyzed the efforts of the national government, during the late war? The refusal of obedience—resistance—state rights again. To coerce a refractory state is an awful experiment. It is untried, and full of danger. The great barons of the old feudal monarchies, while backed by their retainers, their bearded majesty in despite of the brown and sceptre, furnished no secure like a crown of this union against its members. Rebellion, where but one government exists, is without a system. It begins its march in darkness, and treads with uncertain and hesitating footsteps. But, when a state resists the constitutional authority of the union, treason assumes at once the port of majesty—a day, an hour, a minute matures its plans, and it is prepared for action. All, at home, remains as quiet as before. The people scarcely know that it exists. It wears the imposing garb of state rights; and who has the strength to unmask its deformity?

I have not uttered these remarks, Mr. Chairman, in imitation of the avowed purpose of my colleague (Mr. H. Nelson). I have no motive to arouse the dormant feeling of party. My doctrine had once a party to sustain it—but that day has passed away. The example of Virginia, has, indeed, effected a great revolution. I do not know, but that I stand alone in this house, when I deny the right of any state government whatever, to accelerate, or direct, by its eulogies, or its instructions, or to retard or defeat, by its denunciations, or its resistance, the regular operations of the national government. There remains not, now, however, a solitary state, which has not in some form or other, exercised this

power, nor one, I might add, which has not had cause to repent it. The practice may be traced to that celebrated argument to which we have been so often referred for authority in this debate—which, in its outset, seeks the sanction of the constitution on the assent of the states, rather than that of the people, and, in narrowing the foundation of the national government, has endangered its stability. To the same spirit which expounded the constitution as a compact, among the states, and asserted, for their ordinary legislatures, the right to settle its true import, may be distinctly traced the present opposition to the exercise of that federal power, which constitutes the subject of our present deliberation.

But my colleague, who has so ardently appealed to this ancient feeling, as a test of political truth, has over-rated the magnitude of the question, to which it invites its application.

We mean not to prostrate the jurisdiction of the states over their own soil. We only deny that it is exclusive. Each state government will retain a concurrent jurisdiction with the United States, over the surface of every national road or canal within its territory—and will exercise its sovereignty to the same extent as the latter, or to the full extent of its constitutional authority. Even the soil may not be permanently alienated from its former proprietor, by its condemnation, or purchase, for public use. I need not inform my colleague, (Mr. H. Nelson), who adorned the bench of justice over which he presided, that the right of soil as well as jurisdiction, the title of the citizen, as well as the sovereignty of the state, may be divided, the former, between an incorporated company, for example, who acquire the conditional possession, for a special purpose, and the prior occupant who retains the reversion, and whenever that purpose fails, or the corporation is dissolved, may re-enter upon his soil; the jurisdiction between the general government, who has constructed the road or canal for certain uses, and the states, who, for every other political purpose, retain their jurisdiction unimpaired.

Nor let it be supposed, as another of my colleagues, (Mr. Smyth) has intimated, that any collision can hence arise, which might not result in a much more alarming degree, from the concurrent exercise, by the federal and state governments, of many other constitutional powers, universally admitted to belong to both, and extending over the same property and persons.

I have sought, Mr. Chairman, to sustain the authority of the general government to construct roads and canals, for such purposes, as seem to me to be expressly sanctioned by the constitution. Should a majority of the committee, however, deny us this power, a part of the public benefit which would accrue from its exercise, may yet be attained by the exertion of another authority, concerning the legitimacy of which, less doubt may possibly exist; the authority of appropriating the public revenue, so as to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States. For every road, or canal, which the public interest would prompt the national legislature to provide for, may be comprehended within the general description, furnished by the constitution, of the objects to which the revenue of the United States may be applied.

This authority would not embrace the power of condemning the soil of a citizen for public use, nor confer any jurisdiction over it, which purchased with his voluntary consent, which the federal government did not before possess. It must consequently be exercised for the purpose which is now proposed, either in dependence upon the will of the proprietor of the soil, or of the state in which it lies.

Yet as some objects of great national importance have been, and many more might be accomplished, even by this subordinate power, allow me to endeavor to corroborate the arguments by which it has been sustained, and to notice some of the objections which have been urged to disprove its existence.

The 8th of the articles of confederation provided "that all charges of war, and all other expenses incurred for the common defence and general welfare, and allowed by Congress, should be defrayed out of a common treasury." The residue of the article describes how that treasury should be filled.

An enumeration of the powers of Congress next succeeds, in which they are authorized to ascertain the sums of money necessary to be raised, for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and supply them for defraying the public expenses. The last clause is immediately followed by one which grants the "authority to borrow money."

Here is no limitation, whatever, of the objects of general expenditure; and, accordingly, under the confederation, none was ever imagined to exist. In a report of a committee of Congress in 1782, consisting of Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Fitzsimmons, all of whom were members of the convention which subsequently framed the federal constitution—and the two first, authors of the best exposition of that constitution now extant, it is declared that, "this provision of the confederation comprehends an indefinite power of prescribing the quantity of money to be raised, and of appropriating it when raised."

The first clause of the section of the constitution which enumerates the general powers of Congress, and confers, as I contend, that which I am about to maintain, is as closely copied from the articles of confederation, as the different revenue systems of the two governments would admit. It provides that Congress shall have power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the U. States." To this, also, directly succeeds "the authority to borrow money."

The sole purpose of this clause, like that of the 8th article of the confederation, and of the part of the 9th, which I have quoted, is to provide for the creation and disbursement of revenue. The power to appropriate the public money is no where else given; and is, here, as indefinite, as it was under the articles of confederation, from which this clause was obviously derived. For what object was the language of the

articles of confederation borrowed by the authors of the federal constitution, if not to confer an equal authority over the public purse? It was surely not designed to restrain the new government, in relation to a power, which, however indefinite in theory, under the old, had been found very limited and defective in practice.

If this clause has ever been so construed, as to extend the powers of the general government to other objects, than the collection and appropriation of the public revenue, those, who have resisted that construction, have, as obviously, run into the opposite extreme, and narrowed its just import.

It has been asserted by one of my colleagues (Mr. Smith) "that this clause confers no additional powers to those contained in the subsequent clauses of the same section." Another, (Mr. Barbour) has inferred "that the committee of roads and internal navigation have yielded the point, that this clause does not enlarge the objects, to which the public money may be appropriated."

[To be concluded to-morrow.]

By Last Evening's Mail.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS, MESSRS. LANG, TURNER & CO.

New-York, September 14—noon.

LATEST NEWS.

The brig Edward Byam, arrived here this day in 28 days from Liverpool.—The editors of the Gazette have received London papers to the 14th ult. from which they extract the following:

The Queen.—It affords us great pleasure to be able to say, her Majesty continues so much better as to have been out in her garden coach again, on Monday evening, for half an hour. Her Majesty proceeded through the pleasure grounds attached to the Palace.

It is generally believed that the Queen has undergone an operation; by which the water on her chest has been withdrawn.

The Paris papers of the 9th inst. arrived yesterday, and those of the 10th this day. The popular expedition from England, has been seen, all well, lat 79, 34, near Spitzbergen.

A morning paper mentions vaguely an attempt to assassinate the son of Bonaparte.

A letter from Dover, dated August 11, says, "His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived here this morning at 5 o'clock, and embarked at one, on board the Lord Duncan Packet."

A letter from Elsinore of the 26th July, via Boston, says, "At the St. Petersburg market no material alteration, and prices the same as last—the general opinion however, still continued that exports must decline on the arrival of the fresh supplies."

At Copenhagen, coffee has lately risen amazingly, and Java was sold this week at 14 1/2 bances per pound—and for superior quality even 16 a 17 was expected.—Rice had continued in demand, at 51 a 52 mares banco per 100 lbs. Rum was also inquired after, and 40 reg. paid for west India, and likely to get higher." [Ibid.]

Died.

On Sunday last, Mr. JOHN DAW, a native of St. Austell, county of Cornwall, England. About nine months ago he arrived in Alexandria. A most amiable character scarcely ever breathed the breath of life; those who from early youth were bred up with him could never see anything to blame.—He was a member of an independent Church, and an ornament of it.—He died with perfect resignation to the will of God; and has left a disconsolate widow with eight children, to lament his loss.

Exchange Coffee-House MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA—September 16.

ARRIVED.
Sloop Fanny, Mitchell, 3 days from Baltimore; assorted cargo, to merchants of the district.

Brig Economy Cleveland, 45 days from Isle of May; salt and goat skins, to J. H. Ladd & Co. Left Aug. 1st, ship Ganges, Ray, of Nanuet; had taken one whale, which yielded 70 blbs oil—sailed the same day for Cape Horn, all well; ship Midas, Tohey, of New-Bedford, one whale, 80 blbs oil—sailed the same day for Brazil, all well; ship Thomas, Kelly, of and for Alexandria, 8 days; brig Henry, Jenkins, of and for Hudson, North River, 2 days; brig William & Thomas, Neale, of Portsmouth, N. H. for Boston, 4 days; brig — of Penobscot River, from Madeira, loading. Lat 27, lon 65, spoke brig Warbler, King, 9 days from Boston, for New-Orleans. Off the Cape, lat Sunday, saw ship Gold Hunter, of Plymouth, Mass.—was informed by the pilot, she was bound up East River. Same day, saw 3 ships, 7 brigs, and a number of schrs and sloops, steering into the Cape.

Schr Minerva, Sherman, 10 days from Wilmington, N. C. with lumber for the Public Buildings, Washington City.
Brig Mercator, Parsons, from Thomaston, with a cargo of lime for Georgetown.
Schr Favorit, Cross, 17 days from Eastport, with a full cargo of plaster, to the master.

CLEARED.

Schr Lucy-Ann, Pittsburg, Georgetown.
Mark-Time, Stark, New-York.
Philadelphia, Hand, Philadelphia.

BELOW.

Ship Wilmelmina of this port, and several schrs bound up.

Schr Eliza, Weeks, cl. at New-York, 13th inst. for this port.

Steam Boat Report.
The Washington arrived at 2 P. M.—Nothing bound up.

State of the Weather.—At 2 r. n. 83 deg.

Wanted.

A DRAWING MASTER.
WHO understands painting in WATER COLOURS. Apply at the GAZETTE OFFICE.
September 17.

power, nor one, I might add, which has not had cause to report it. The practice may be traced to that celebrated argument to which we have been so often referred for authority in this debate—where, in its outset, the question of the constitutionality of the act of the states, rather than that of the people, and, in narrowing the foundation of the national government, has endangered its stability. To the same spirit which expounded the constitution as a compact, among the states, and asserted, for their ordinary legislatures, the right to settle its true import, may be distinctly traced the present opposition to the exercise of that federal power, which constitutes the subject of our present deliberation.

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A letter from Elsinore of the 26th July, via Boston, says, "At the St. Petersburg market no material alteration, and prices the same as last—the general opinion however, still continued that exports must decline on the arrival of the fresh supplies. At Copenhagen, coffee has lately risen amazingly, and Java was sold this week at 14 s 15 bances per pound—and for superior quality even 16 s 17 was expected.—Rice had continued in demand, at 51 s 52 maces banco per 100 lbs. Rum was also inquired after, and 40 reg. paid for west India, and likely to get higher." [Ibid.]

Died.

On Sunday last, Mr. John Daw, a native of St. Austell, county of Cornwall, England. About nine months ago he arrived in Alexandria.—A most amiable character scarcely ever breathed the breath of life: those who from early youth were bred up with him could never see any thing to blame.—He was a member of an independent Church, and an ornament of it.—He died with perfect resignation to the will of God; and has left a disconsolate widow with eight children, to lament his loss.

Exchange Coffee-House.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA...September 16.

ARRIVED.

Sloop Fanny, Mitchell, 3 days from Baltimore; assorted cargo, to merchants of the district.

Brig Economy Cleveland, 45 days from Isle of May; salt and goat skins, to J. H. Ladd & Co. Left Aug. 1st, ship Ganges, Ray, of Nantucket—had taken one whale, which yielded 70 bbls oil—sailed the same day for Cape Horn, all well; ship Midas, Tohey, of New-Bedford, one whale, 80 bbls. oil—sailed the same day for Brazil, all well; ship Thomas, Kelly, of and for Alexandria, 8 days; brig Henry, Jenkins, of and for Hudson, North River, 2 days; brig William & Thomas, Neale, of Portsmouth, N. H. for Boston, 4 days; brig of Penobscot River, from Madeira, loading. Lat 27, lon 65, spoke brig Warbler, King, 9 days from Boston, for New-Orleans. Off the Capes, last Sunday, saw ship Gold Hunter, of Plymouth, Mass.—was informed by the pilot, she was bound up East River. Same day, saw 3 ships, 7 brigs, and a number of schrs and sloops, steering into the Capes.

Schr Minerva, Sherman, 10 days fr Wilmington, N. C. with lumber for the Public Buildings, Washington City.

Brig Mercator, Parsons, from Thomaston, with a cargo of lime for Georgetown.

Schr Favorite, Cross, 17 days from Eastport, with a full cargo of plaster, to the master.

CLEARED.

Schr Lucy-Ann, Pittsburg, Georgetown.

Mark-Time, Stark, New-York.

Philadelphia, Hand, Philadelphia.

BELOW.

Ship Wilhelmna of this port, and several schrs bound up.

Schr Eliza, Weeks, cl. at New-York, 13th inst. for this port.

Steam Boat Report.

The Washington arrived at 2 P. M.—Nothing bound up.

State of the Weather.—At 2 P. M. 83 deg.

Wanted.

A DRAWING MASTER.

WHO understands painting in WATER COLOURS. Apply at the GAZETTE OFFICE.

September 17

Joshua Riddle

INTENDS opening a NIGHT SCHOOL on Monday evening, the 21st inst. at 7 o'clock, in his school room, on Wilkes-street, opposite Mrs. Siam's. He solicits a share of patronage.

N. B. The number of scholars will be limited. He will therefore thank those who may wish to attend, to apply early.

September 17 d38tws3w

To Rent.

The dwelling where the subscriber lives, in Prince-street, next door to Mrs. Fletcher's. Possession can be had immediately. Any person wishing to purchase the furniture, may have it on accommodating terms.—It is new and in good order.

ROBERT S. BLACKLOCK.

September 17 2w

Clermont for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale this well known and valuable estate, in the vicinity of Alexandria, being distant not more than three miles, commanding a view of the town and of the valley through which the Cameron creek meanders. The domain consists of 360 acres, a large portion of which is bottom land, highly susceptible of improvement; its buildings consist of a large dwelling house containing 12 comfortable apartments and 8 fire places, and of such other buildings as are necessary for the accommodation of a farmer. This estate will be sold altogether or divided to suit purchasers. One third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the remainder in equal payments of 9 and 18 months.

CHARLES I. LOVE.

Clermont, near Alex a, sep 17 thmtf

To Rent.

The brick warehouse at the corner of King & Union streets, lately occupied by Tucker & Wheelwright. For particulars inquire of EBBEN WHEELWRIGHT, or JOHN H. LADD & Co.

September 16 dtf

For Norfolk.

The regular trading schmr. GEO. WASHINGTON, capt. Jackson, will sail on Monday, 21st inst. For freight or passage, apply on board at Ramsay's wharf.

JOHN MCCOBB.

September 17 4t

For Freight.

The brig MERCATOR, Captain Parsons, carries about 1000 barrels; will be ready for the reception of a cargo in five days, and take freight for the West Indies or any eastern port.

For sale said Brig's Cargo of 700 casks fresh Thomaston lime.

Apply to LAWSON & FOWLE.

For Boston & Newburyport.

The new fast sailing Schooner FRANKLIN, Captain Walker, has the principal part of her cargo engaged, and will sail early next week. For freight of 300 bbls. apply as above.

September 17

For Sale, Freight or Charter.

The staunch new schr WANDERER, burthen about 300 bbls—now lying at Ramsay's wharf. For particulars, apply to the master on board.

For Boston and Lubec.

The schmr THOMAS, capt Thomas, will sail in a few days, and take 500 bbls freight on moderate terms. Apply to LAWSON & FOWLE.

Who have for sale, rec'd per schr Liberty, 100 bbls mackerel, in whole and halves with eight children, to lament his loss.

For New-York or Boston.

The schmr LUCY ANN, captain Pittsburg, an excellent vessel, carries about 600 bbls. and will take freight for either of the above ports. Apply to LAWSON & FOWLE.

Who have for sale said schooner's cargo of 63 tons plaster paris.

300 grind stones

September 15 tf

For the West-Indies,

or elsewhere.

The brig FRIENDSHIP, Thomas A. Manning, master, burthen about 900 barrels; she is a good vessel, sails well, and is now ready to take freight on very moderate terms. Apply to JOHN H. LADD & Co.

Who have for sale on board of said vessel, a few barrels Navy beef. Boxes excellent Codfish; brown soap, mahogany furniture, consisting of large and portable writing desks, and work tables—also a set of chairs and a few M. white pine boards.

September 8 2w

For Boston.

The schmr ELIZA ANN, captain Thorndike, is now loading, and will sail in 2 days; 300 bbls will be taken on freight, if offered immediately. Apply to AUG 22 LAWSON & FOWLE.

Liverpool Salt and Coals.

The cargo of brig Nancy & Mary, J. Barnecoat master, from Liverpool, 4500 bushels coarse salt.

300 do coal. ALSO.

The cargo of the ship Maria, Wm. Morrell master, of

3000 bushels coarse Liverpool salt.

500 sacks coarse Liverpool salt.

4500 bushels Cannel and Orrell coal.

For Sale or Freight.

The brig NANCY & MARY, captain Barnecoat, burthen about 2700 barrels, a good vessel, and can be ready for a cargo in a few days.

Also for Freight.

The ship MARIA, Wm. Morrell master, burthen 3800 barrels or 500 hogsheads tobacco, in complete order for any voyage.

Also for Freight.

The brig VISITER, captain Thomas, burthen about 2500 bbls. nearly a new vessel, and can be immediately ready for a cargo. Apply to LAWSON & FOWLE.

Sept 1

French Language.

WM. LANPHER

INTENDS opening an Evening School on the 15th inst. at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of teaching the rudiments of the French language. Applicants can leave their names at Doctor STABLES's shop.

The following certificate is submitted for their satisfaction:

TRANSLATION.

Having had the pleasure of a daily intercourse with Mr. Lanpher for several months past, we the undersigned certify, that from the profound knowledge he possesses of the French language, no person is more capable than he of teaching its rudiments and different idioms, (which constitute a part of it) and indeed the most correct pronunciation. We also have had an opportunity of conversing with several of the scholars of the same gentleman, who, without ever having been in France, speak good French.

PAUL M. GEBERT.

(Signed) Doct. and Surg.

EUGENE SHERIDAN.

Alexandria, June 24, 1818.

September 7 d38tws3w

Landing

FROM on board the Norfolk packet and for sale, 12 bbls Antigua Rum.

August 20 NEWTON KERNE.

Corn.

A LIBERAL price will be paid for 7,000 bushels yellow corn on application to JOHN H. LADD & Co.

September 2

New Cheese.

TWO thousand lbs. good Connecticut cheese in small casks. For sale by MANDEVILLE & LAMOUR.

September 1

Salt, Rum, &c.

450 SACKS Liverpool ground alum salt

1500 bushels do do do do

100 sacks do fine do do

80 puncheons 3d pt. fine flavored West India Rum

80 hbls 1st and 2d quality muscovado

300 bags prime green coffee

500 reams wrapping paper

600 lbs Spanish Indigo and Bengal indigo

5 pipes pure Holland gin

20 quarter casks sweet Malaga wine

40 casks London refined salt petre

4 bbls North Carolina honey

600 lbs do do

Gunpowder, imperial, young hyson and hyson teas; old Jamaica spirits and cognac brandy; old port and Madeira wine

Ground and race ginger; pepper; alum

Pimento; nutmegs; cloves; coppers

Best flour for family use—with a general assortment of GROCERIES—all of which are offered for sale on moderate terms, by

BRYAN HAMPSON & Co.

September 8 3m

C. & I. P. Thompson

HAVE received per ships Ocean, from London, and America, from Liverpool, the following articles:

Extra Imperial Saxony cloths and eas-

timers; fine and superfine do do

Double milled drabs

Blankets; flannels; bombazettes; furniture moreens

Tartan plaids; superfine and fine Kid-

derminster carpetings, new patterns

Mourning and fancy London prints

Rich oriental furniture chintz

6-4 super Carlisle gingham

Fancy and India book muslins

9-8 stout steam loom shirtings

Apron checks; Manchester cords and velveteens—also with their former stock complete assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS.

September 8 42w&thstufw

John W. Massie & Co.

HAVE just received per the ships New-

Jersey, Boston, and America, from Liverpool, the principal part of their fall goods.—Among the variety of goods received these are,

Blacksmith's anvils; shovels & spades

Vices and screw-plates

Hammers, and frying-pans

Iron traces and halter chains

Plated bridle-bits and stirrups of the latest and most fashionable pattern

Woolen and hemp webs; straining do

Mill, cross cut, whip, hand, and dovetail saws

Best blistered (L), Millington, Crow-

ley, and cast steel

English hoop iron; best saddle trees

Shoe thread in balls

All sizes of wagon boxes

A few best folding pences, double and single barrel

A general assortment Swedish bar iron

Together with a great variety of other articles in the Hardware line, all of which will be sold low.

September 8 tubs

For Sale.

UNDER an act of the Legislature of Vir-

ginia, passed on the 21st day of February, 1818, all that part of a tract of land lying in the county of Fairfax, and commonly called Retirement, to which the widow and heirs of the late Walter D. Brooke are entitled; as well their interest in that part which has been allotted to Ann Brooke for her dower, as that part of which the said widow and heirs are now in possession. The sale will be made at public auction on the premises near where the stage road crosses Dogues Run, on Thursday the 17th of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day. The terms are one half cash, the balance on a credit of twelve months.

WILLIAM H. FOOTE.

BENJAMIN M. BROOKE, Comrs.

August 7 117S

Public Sale.

ON Wednesday, the 7th day of October

next, I will offer for sale at Port-Tobacco, if not previously disposed of at private sale,

Woodberry's Hope,

lying on Potomac River, containing about 360 acres, having wood enough on it to pay for it. The soil is of an excellent quality. Terms made known on the day of sale.

T. H. REEDER.

Charles co. Md. August 5 wint70

Another capital from Cohen's.

NUMBER 14,349.

THE first drawn on Friday last, in the Masonic Hall Lottery, and entitled to \$20,000.

WAS SOLD AT COHEN'S OFFICE, 110 Market-street, Baltimore. Where MORE CAPITAL PRIZES have been obtained than at any other office in America.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst.

The first drawn No will be entitled to

\$25,000 DOLLARS!!!

The 50,000 & 3000 also still in the wheel. Only eight drawings remain to complete the drawing.

Whole tickets \$25 00 1 Fifths D5

Halves 12 50 1 Eighths 3 12

Quarters 6 25 1 Tenths 2 50

To be had (warranted undrawn) at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office,

110 Market street, Baltimore.

Orders promptly attended to.

September 16 3t

John Kettell & Co.

HAVE just received and in store,

60 kegs ground ginger

A few barrels tanners' and whale oil

200 iron tea-kettles

1 case domestics, consisting of cham-

brays, checks, gingham and stripes

30 bbls and 50 bbls N England Rum

6 pipes cognac brandy, oil proof

8 bbls American gin

For Sale or Rent.
A valuable property called CON-
WAY'S WHARF, with the Ware-
houses fronting on Union-street,
and the rear on the Potomac,
will be rented separately
or as a whole. For terms apply to
W. M. HERBERT, Jr.
August 25

For Sale.
THE SULPHUR SPRINGS.
ABOUT eight miles from Martinsburg,
Berkeley County, formerly occupied
by Hugh H. Brown, and now kept by Brown—
estate consists of about
420 Acres of Land.
Land in good cultivation, and susceptible
of high improvement. The springs are
much resorted to, and the boarding-house
establishment is extremely profitable.
The buildings have an elegant considerable
main.
As all those disposed to purchase will,
I assume, visit the property, further par-
ticulars are deemed unnecessary.
W. S. G. TUCKER.
Winchester, July 15. 2m

Public Sale.
UNDER the authority of a deed of trust
from James D. Patterson to me, I shall
at 11 o'clock, on Saturday, the 5th day of
September next, upon the premises, pro-
posed to sell at public auction for cash, or
upon such credit as may then be agreed on,
a lot of ground, with the buildings
thereon erected, situated on the west
side of West-street, and north side
of King-st. in the town of Alexan-
dria, and described in the said deed as fol-
lows: beginning at a point where the north
line of King-street intersects the west line
of West-street, and extending westwardly
with the line of King-street 19 feet; thence
north and parallel with King-street 100 feet
to a 10 foot alley; thence east and parallel
to King-street 19 feet to West-street;
thence south with West-street 100 feet to
a beginning—subject to a ground rent of
57 dollars, payable on the 15th day of Oc-
tober, in each and every year forever.
J. D. SIMMS, Trustee.
The sale of the above
property is postponed till Thursday the
24th inst. September 5

For Sale.
The subscriber offers for sale
the large Brick Building lately
occupied by him in the town of
Alexandria, together with most
of the essential articles of Furniture
attached to it. The whole will be sold on
the most reasonable terms.—He also of-
fers for sale, an excellent Philadelphia
built carriage, and a pair of well broke
horses.
W. H. FITZGUGH.
Ravensworth, June 25—11m Thif

Land for Sale.
I WILL sell from 150 to 300 acres of land,
part of the farm on which I live.—On
said land there is a log house with two
rooms on a floor, a meat house, with several
other small buildings, an excellent ap-
ple orchard, peaches, pears, quinces, dam-
son, &c.
DANIEL DULANY.
August 24

Lexington for Sale.
THIS estate, containing two thousand
three hundred and fifty acres, more or
less, being one half of the well known tract
of land commonly called "Mason's Neck,"
situated on the Potomac, in the county of
Fairfax, Virginia, is now offered for sale.
About two-thirds of it is covered with an
uncommon heavy growth of white and black
oak, hickory, pine, poplar, &c. near the wa-
ter's edge, where it may be transported to
the markets of the district of Columbia,
(a distance of 20 miles only) where timber
and fuel are always in demand, and with-
out the expense and risk encountered in
conveying those articles from situations fur-
ther down the river; the remainder is in
cultivation, and furnished with every ne-
cessary building for that purpose; together
with orchards and a blacksmith's shop. The
lot of improvements are a spacious
and elegant dwelling-house, kitchen,
dairy, smoke-house, office, ice-
house, a well of excellent water,
and a falling garden, of the most tasteful
and costly design, filled with the rarest and
most beautiful shrubbery and flowers, ex-
otic and indigenous, all situated on an emi-
nence, commanding a view of the rest of
the tract, which extends to the eminence to
the Potomac and Occoquan, by which it is
so far bounded as to render the expense of
enclosing it comparatively nothing. The
prospect, moreover, of the surrounding
country, diversified in every direction by
sheets of water, is really beautiful beyond
description. There are likewise attached
to this estate four valuable
Shad & Herring Fisheries:
however, the subscriber intends to reserve
one of them and a few acres of land. The
woods abound with deer in such numbers,
that with a little care, a gentleman might
command a constant supply of venison for
his table; besides the large streams and
bove-mentioned, the various creeks and in-
lets that every where intersect the land are
covered in the proper season with wild fowl
of every description known in our waters.
When to all these advantages is added the
great natural fertility of the land, which is
not exceeded perhaps in the western coun-
try, its adaptation to improvement by the use
of plaster, which has been proved by ex-
periment, its vicinity to society, to market,
to two manufacturing grist-mills, to which
the distance of conveyance by land and wa-
ter is not more than 5 or 6 miles, it may
with truth be pronounced the most valuable
estate, of the same extent, in the whole
range of country watered by the Potomac.
It will be sold entire or divided to suit pur-
chasers.
The terms of sale will be one-third of the
purchase money in hand, the remaining 2-
3ds in two equal annual payments, with in-
terest from the day of sale, secured by a
deed of trust on the land—which will be
shown in my absence to any person dispo-
sed to purchase, by Mr. William Mason or
Mr. Weston, residing on the premises.
August 31 WILLIAM MASON.

Valuable Estate for Sale.
UNDER the authority of a decree from
the Equity Court of Prince George's
county, the subscriber will on Wednesday
the 25th day of September next, offer at pub-
lic sale, at the house of Isidore Hardy, in
Piscataway, a most valuable property, the
Estate of George R. Leiper.
Esq. deceased, so well known by the name
of MONTPELIER—about 2 miles from
Piscataway, 9 miles from Alexandria, and
16 from Washington city.
This farm, which contains rather more
than 600 acres, is truly valuable. The soil
is fertile and highly susceptible of improve-
ment by the use of clover and plaster. The
buildings are good and commodious, and
the site of the Mansion, in beauty
and of perspective and salubrity of air,
is excelled by few on Potomac ri-
ver. To be enabled to appreciate
fully the elegance of the situation and all
the advantages which result to the posses-
sor of this valuable estate, it is only ne-
cessary that it should be viewed, which may be
done, and every necessary information ob-
tained, by application to the subscriber, or
Mr. Aquilla Baden, the present manager of
the farm.
The terms of sale are that the purchaser
shall pay one-third in ready money, and
the residue in two equal annual payments,
with interest from the day of sale, to be se-
cured by bond with approved security, and
on the ratification of the sale by the court,
and the payment of the whole purchase
money with the interest thereon due, and
not before, the trustee will execute to the
purchaser a deed in the terms of the decree.
The purchaser on complying with the terms
of sale, will have the liberty of seeding a
crop of winter grain.
THOMAS MUNDELL, Trustee.
Oakland, near Piscataway, }
August 11 } cp235

Public Sale.
The subscriber will offer at public sale,
on the same day and place above men-
tioned, 125 acres of land (lying nearly square)
adjoining the above farm. It has been en-
closed five years, without being cultivated;
has 8 or 10 acres well set in timothy, and
upwards of 30 in good timber and wood of
different kinds. The improvements are a
logged quarter and good barn. A
part of the land has been well com-
penned for the five years. Terms
will be made known on the day of
sale.
HENRY D. HATTON.
Near Piscataway
August 20

Ship Timber, &c.
THE subscriber, residing on Matta-
woman Creek, in Charles County,
Maryland, will dispose of (standing)
a large quantity of first rate White Oak
Ship Timber, Wharf Logs, Timber suit-
ed for Staves, Plank, Scantling, or other
purposes, in any quantity; likewise se-
veral thousand cords Oak Wood. Pur-
chasers will find it to their advantage to
apply as the terms will be moderate, and
there is navigable water to the spot.
W. MASON.
May 8

To Rent.
The brick warehouse at the cor-
ner of King & Union streets, late-
ly occupied by Tucker & Wheel-
wright. For particulars inquire of
JOHN H. LADD & Co. dif
September 15

Notice.
ALL persons are prohibited shooting,
hunting, or trespassing in any man-
ner on the grounds of the subscribers, as
the law will be enforced without respect to
persons.
JOHN RAMSAY,
PETER SHERRON,
W. M. HERBERT, Jr.
September 16

Gunston for Sale.
THIS elegant estate is situated on the
Potomac, 16 miles below Alexandria
—it is bounded on three sides by the Po-
tomac and Pohick creek, and contains nearly
3,000 acres of land, level and fertile, to
which are attached six shad and herring
fisheries, two of which command the ri-
ver channel. This land will be laid off in
four tracts, so as to have one or more fish-
eries to each; these tracts will be again di-
vided if requisite. This estate is level and
beautifully situated, very fertile, and re-
markably healthy. Plaster acts with an
effect equal to that of any part of Virginia
or Pennsylvania—I have used 500 bushels
in twelve months, and such is its beneficial
operation, that were I to keep this land I
should considerably increase the quantity.
A manufacturing mill is distant about two
miles, on a stream navigable for vessels
carrying 1200 bushels of wheat, where the
Baltimore and Dist. of Columbia prices are
given for grain: being bounded on 3 sides by
water, a small extent only of fence is ne-
cessary to inclose the whole: it would be
admirably adapted to grazing. The im-
provements are a large and very
substantial brick mansion, 40 by
70 feet, with every necessary out-
house, three commodious barns,
houses for Negroes, and fish houses at each
of the fisheries. 120,000 bricks and 1000
bushels of lime are just burnt on the pre-
mises. There is a considerable extent of
live fence, both useful and ornamental, two
orchards of well selected apples and peaches,
besides an abundance of other choice fruit.
More than 150 acres are in clover, 200 in
corn, and land is in preparation for sowing
250 bushels of small grain. Any quantity
of hay can be cut from the low grounds,
some of which (and all might,) have been
reclaimed at a trifling expense. The river
and creeks, abound with wild fowl, par-
ticularly canvass backs, the woods with deer
and a variety of other game. Mules, cat-
tle, highly improved sheep, farming uten-
sils and household furniture can be had.
The terms of sale will be accommodating.
Property in any of the cities, negroes, bank
stock, western lands, or lands near the
Ridge, will be taken in payment.—Letters
must be addressed to me at Pohick Church,
Fairfax County, Virginia.
September 4 GEORGE MASON.

Charles County Court.
March Term, 1818.
BILL IN CHANCERY.
Robert Perry,
Versus
James B. Dunnington, Robert Dunnington,
Francis Taylor and Elizabeth B.
his wife, James Bloxham and Catherine
his wife, William Simmons and Esther
his wife, heirs of William Dunnington.
THE Complainant alleged in his bill
that the Respondents have in pos-
session the real estate of their deceased
father Wm. Dunnington, whose personal
estate was not sufficient for the payment
of his debts. Wm. Dunnington's estate
is indebted to the complainant in a large
sum of money. The object of the bill is
to procure a decree for the sale of the
land, for the payment of the debts re-
maining unpaid by the personal estate.
Some of the heirs of Wm. Dunnington
are non-residents.—It is thereupon, at
the instance of the Complainant, ordered
that he cause a copy of this order to be in-
serted in the Alexandria Gazette for the
space of three months, to the intent that
the absent defendants may have notice of
this application, and of the subject and
object of the bill, and may be warned to
appear in this court in person or by a sol-
licitor, to shew cause, if any there be,
wherefore a decree should not pass as
prayed. Teste,
JOHN BARNES, Ck.
June 27 3p

Charles County Court.
March Term, 1818.
ON application to Charles County court
by petition in writing of John Smith,
of Charles county, for the benefit of the
act of assembly for the relief of sundry
insolvent debtors, passed at November
session 1805, and the several supplements
thereto, on the terms mentioned therein,
a schedule of his property and a list of
his creditors on oath, so far as he can as-
certain them, being annexed to his peti-
tion, and the court being satisfied by com-
petent testimony that the said John Smith
has resided two years immediately pre-
ceding the time of his application, in the
state of Maryland, and being also satis-
fied that the said John Smith is in actual
confinement for debt, and the said John
Smith having entered into bond with suf-
ficient security for his personal appear-
ance in Charles county court, to answer
such allegations as his creditors may
make against him.—It is therefore ordered
and adjudged that the said John Smith
be discharged from imprisonment; and
that by causing a copy of this order to
be inserted in some one of the newspa-
pers edited in the District of Columbia,
once a week for two months successively
before the third Monday of August next,
he give notice to his creditors to appear
before the said Court, at Charlestown, in
said county, on the said third Monday of
August next, for the purpose of recom-
mending a trustee for their benefit, and
to shew cause why the said John Smith
should not have the benefit of the several
insolvent laws as prayed. Given under
my hand this 20th day of June 1818.
Teste, JOHN BARNES, Ck.

New Publications.
JUST Received and for sale by the
subscribers,
Capt. Tuckey's Narrative of an
Expedition to explore the River Zaire,
usually called the Congo, in South-
ern Africa, in 1816, to which are ad-
ded the Journal of Professor Smith,
and some general observations on its
Inhabitants, published by Permission
of the Lords of the admiralty.
The possibility of approaching the
North Pole asserted by the Hon. D.
Barrington, with an appendix con-
taining Papers on the same Subject,
and on a Northwest Passage, by Col.
Beaufoy, F. R. S. Illustrated with a
Map of the North Pole, according to
the latest Discoveries.
Hobhouse's Historical Illustrations
of the fourth Canto of Childe Harold,
containing Dissertations on the Ruins
of Rome, and an Essay on Italian Li-
terature.
Joyce's Dialogues in Chemistry for
the amusement and Instruction of
young people, 2 vols.
The Brownie of Bodsbeck and other
Tales, by James Hogg, Author of
Queen's Wake, &c.
Marriage, a novel.
The Bachelor and the Married
Man do.
Foliage, a Poem, by Leigh Hunt.
The Fudge Family in Paris.
Zuma, or the Tree of Health, and
other Tales, by Mad. de Genlis.
A Help to the profitable Reading
of the Holy Scriptures, by the Rev.
Edward Bickersteth.
The Testimony of Natural Theo-
logy to Christianity, by Dr. Gisborne.
The Life of Mrs. Isabella Graham.
Mrs. Martha Ramsay.
Rev. Dr. Buchanan.
Dr. Watson, Bishop of
Landaff.
Ellis's Account of Lord Amherst's
Embassy to China.
Rambles in Italy, by an American.
Rob Roy Mc Gregor; or Auld
Lang Syne, a Musical Drama.
Every new publication as soon
as it can arrive, may be had of
JAS. KENNEDY & SON.
September 9 wfmot

Orphans' Court.
Alexandria County, } 1818
September Term,
ORDERED, That the adminis-
trators of John Violett, deceased,
do insert the usual advertisement
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the Alexandria newspapers. A copy.
Teste,
A. MOORE,
Register of Wills.
This is to give Notice,
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county, in the district of Columbia,
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foresaid, deceased: all persons hav-
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day of March next, or they may by
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to are required to make immediate
payment. Given under our hands
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ROBERT G. VIOLETT,
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American Citizen. His career of glo-
ry through life was sustained by
crimes; and his death was felt as a
loss by every individual of that com-
munity, whose political existence was
the fruit of his exertions.

**THE FAREWELL ADDRESS OF Gen-
eral Washington** is the condensed result
of long experienced, matured reflec-
tion and strong anxiety for the perma-
nent prosperity of his country. His
advice concerning the great impor-
tance of maintaining indissolubly the
federal Union; the danger of indulg-
ing too much in party feelings;—
the necessity of supporting public
credit at home:—of maintaining pub-
lic faith in all our transactions with
foreign nations: of encouraging for-
eign intercourse free from foreign at-
tachments:—are so many lessons of
prudence which we should do well to
bear in constant remembrance. Why
therefore should not his legacy of wis-
dom and affection, be so published, as
to admit of being constantly before
our eyes? An ornament to our apart-
ments, while it serves as a memento
to guide our public feelings, and to
manifest that the author lives in our
memories?

To make it such, is the aim of the
proposed Edition.
The Publishers are determined that
the Address shall be printed on paper
of the same quality and size as the
splendid edition of the Declaration of
Independence now engraving, & shall
in all respects be a companion worthy
that great State paper.

As errors are known from various
causes to find their way into the most
important writings, the publishers feel
it their duty, not only to satisfy them-
selves, but to satisfy the public, of the
authenticity of the copy from which
this splendid Edition of the Farewell
Address shall be published.

MR. GEORGE BRIDPORT will com-
plete the Design; of which the follow-
ing is an outline.—The introductory
part of the Address, in highly finish-
ed ornamental penmanship, shall form
the upper part;—the other parts of
the plate, shall be appropriate orna-
ments;—in the centre below shall be
engraved, from an historical design
for this publication by Mr. Sully the
Surrender of the British Army at
York-town, October 19, 1781.

The Address itself shall be printed
with type of a peculiar and a prop-
riate character, designed for this pur-
pose by Mr. Fairman, and to be cut
and cast by our best artists. No more
of the type shall be cast than will be
necessary to execute this Address; &
when it shall be completed, the type
and the matrices in which it was cast
shall be utterly destroyed; so that no
other work shall ever be executed by
the same letter which shall have printed
the "FAREWELL ADDRESS" of
him who lived and died, first in War;
first in Peace, and first in the hearts of
his Countrymen.

The paper, of the first quality, 36
by 26 inches, will be made by Mr.
Amies. The ink shall be carefully
prepared, and of the best materials.
The signature of General Washing-
ton from which it is proposed to ex-
ecute a fac simile for this publication,
is that which he affixed to the Consti-
tution of the United States, when he
signed it as President of the Conven-
tion in which it was framed; Thus
associating and concentrating some of
the greatest events in the life of this
great man and in the history of his
Country.

The ornamental writing will be de-
signed and executed in the very best
manner; the ornamental parts of the
design and vignette, will be engrav-
ed by G. FAIRMAN; and the Typo-
graphical part executed by John Binns.
They will take especial care of the
execution of their several duties in this
respect, and they will call to their aid,
all that liberality, zeal and industry
can command from the Sciences and
Arts, so as to make the "Farewell
Address" no mean specimen of the
state of the Fine Arts in the United
States.

As much progress has already been
made in designing and procuring ma-
terials for this splendid edition of
Gen. Washington's "Farewell Ad-
dress," it is expected it will be ready
for delivery, with the Splendid Edi-
tion of the Declaration of Indepen-
dence, in the month of December next.
That the public may have a more
perfect view of the design and style
of execution, than can be given in a
proposal, of this Tribute to the mem-
ory of him who was "a Conqueror for
the Freedom of his Country! A Legis-
lator for its Security! A Magis-
trate for its Happiness," it is not in-
tended to solicit any Subscriptions
until the Ornamental parts of the plate
shall be executed. It will then be sub-
mitted for public inspection and pub-
lic patronage, at five dollars a Copy,
payable on the delivery of the Engrav-
ing. Philadelphia, July 31

Alexandria

VOL. XIX.]

Old Rye Whiskey, &c.
LINDSAY & HILL have just received
from Baltimore, per schr Luminery,
5 bbls / old rye whiskey, of a superi-
or quality
40 bbls /
And from New-York,
7 pipes country gin, equal to Pierpoint's
so celebrated

IN STORE,
Jamaica, Antigua and N. E. Rum, in
bbls and barrels
Claret wine, in casks, said to be superi-
rior to any ever imported into the district
Common whiskey, in barrels
Java, South America, and West India
green and white coffee, in bags and bbls
Imperial & Y. Hyson Teas, in chests,
half chests and 10 catty boxes
Nett and gross Shad and Herrings
10 seroons Spanish tobacco
Flour, selected for family use
August 29

Mechanics' Bank of Alex'a.
September 1, 1818
THE stockholders of this institution are
hereby notified, that a dividend of 33
per cent is this day declared for the last
half year, on the Capital Stock paid in,
payable to them or their legal representa-
tives, on Friday the 11th inst.
By order of the Board.
P. H. MINOR, Cash'r.

This day is published,
AND for sale at the bookstore of
JAMES KENNEDY & SON.
**The Controversy between M.
B. & Quero,**
which appeared in the Alexandria newspa-
pers in the year 1817, on some points of
ROMAN CATHOLICISM:
To which is added AN APPENDIX, con-
taining a brief notice of Luther—of In-
dulgence—of the Inquisition—and of
the Order of the Jesuits.
Price in boards one dollar Sept 3

Books and Stationary.
ROBERT GRAY has just received for
sale on commission, an invoice of
Books and Stationary, among which are the
following articles, viz:
Sir Robert Wilson's sketch of the mili-
tary and political power of Russia.
Phillips's speeches; Shey's book: "on
Say's catechism of political economy.
Manners & customs; Accidents of life
Gisborne's natural theology
Adams's history of all religions
Bennett's letters; history of the late war
Volney's Ruins; Browne of Bodsbeck
The Sisters; Pope's Essay on Man
Tales of my Landlord; Taylor's Inquiry
Travels at home; Domestic Medicine
Debates of the Virginia Convention, on
the adoption of the Federal Constitution
Wright's Life of Christ and his apostles
Bonnet boards by the gross, dozen or sin-
gle; superfine vellum cap writing paper
August 28

New Grocery Store.
THE subscriber having commenced the
Grocery business in the house of Mr.
E. Lloyd, formerly occupied by Mr. Wm.
Dunlop, on Cameron street, between Fair-
fax and Royal streets, has particularly se-
lected for family use a general assortment
of the best wines, liquors, cordials and
groceries, which will be sold low for cash.
ALSO,
Twenty-four boxes Sicily lemons, in prime
order, from New-York; and a fine assort-
ment of handsome paper-hanging, recently
imported from Marseilles, which will be
sold very low by sets and by the yard.
VINCENT MASSELOTTE.
August 18 1m

50 Dollars Reward.
ABSCONDED on Saturday morning, the
15th inst. negro George, or George
Griffin, the property of Miss McCall, by
trade a nailer, and understands some part
of the blacksmith's business; he is about
30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high,
stout made, very black complexion, large
eyes and mouth, with thick lips. He is a
very art